on to believe that the procedure lowed, and even the form of the co Itself, was discussed with an ad the approval of the allied spoke

Cable exchanges, it is known, went on all day Sunday and yesterday and the President, it is assumed, was fully apsed of the views of the entente repr sentatives before he formed his commu-nication. But these nations have pre-ferred that the Presiden tshall draw ou

individual capacity.
The President drew up the note of inquiry last evening. Cel. House arrived at the White House late last night and went over it with the President. nd went over it with the President.
With the whole world awaiting the
steful message from the White House
President shortly before noon to-day
immoned Secretary Lansing and Sec-

summoned Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty to the White House and a conference ensued, lasting more than as hour, in which the note was discussed and certain slight changes made.

But the slightest hint was allowed to get out that the President was intending to address an inquiry to the German Government. Members of the Cabinet were among those kept uninformed until the Cabinet meeting was held at 2 o'clock. Then the President read to his official family the note had preis official family the note he had pre-ared. It met with hearty approval. Before the Cabinet meeting it had been room of the White House, and carefully locked the doors gave d correspondents cop to the assembled correspondents copies of the President's communication. At the same time the official copy of the communication was delivered by measurer at the Swiss Legation and instantly put on the cables for trausmission to Germany via Berne. "It is not a reply but an inquiry," Secretary Lansing said to the correspondents as he handed out the note. Aside from this he had no comment to make.

Rejection Was Expected.

At first flush the note seemed disay resident's pen. It had already be clear to all that the German ap arily rejected and that there could be discussion of terms so long as Ger-any held her position as belligerent wing control of invaded territory. The

having control of invaded territory. The only question about which there admittedly was doubt was the method to be followed by the President in emphasizing these points.

The note to the Imperial German Chancellor, which now forms such an important feature of the method employed, had not been reckoned on and therefore injected a factor into the attuation which was not immediately which was not immediately

its real meaning and its relationship present internal conditions in the

de are bent upon the destruction of

irtually in effect addressed the German cople. It will be impossible, it is ointed out, for the German statesmen withhold from their own people this nery of the President, which to be un-

mely that proper interpretation of the nmunication absolutely requires in the nece to the fourteen terms of the Pres-int. These points follow:

 Open covenants of peace only ar-ved at, after which there shall be no rivate international understandings of 1 Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike with the Imperial German Government,

ic barriers and the establishof an equality of trade conditions

4. Adequate guarantees given and

Question of Colonial Claims.

5. A free, open minded and absolutely apartial adjustment of all colonial laims, based upon a strict observance f the principle that in determining all ests of the populations concerned must

6. The evacuation of all Russian terriaffecting Russia as will secure the and freest cooperation of the other ons of the world in obtaining for her as unhampered and unembarrassed op-portunity for the independent determi-nation of her own political development nation of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and more than a welcome so long as the German armies are in a free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their dom-prehending of her needs as distinguished. tion of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their in-

Belgium Must Be Restored.

, 7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt, to limit the covereignty other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves have set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the invaded portions restored and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lor-raine, which has innsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interst of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Tax's should be effected along clearly followed that the dynasty must atend out, because in the address of September 27, which the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the President expressly states that 'we can-

more be made secure in the interst of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

draws of September 27, which the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the President expressly states that 'we cannot come to terms nor have any barriation with the Government of Germany.' The note is well designed to clarify a very involved situation."

The views of Sentember 27, which the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the President expressive states that 'we cannot come to terms nor have any barriation with the Government of Germany.' The note is well designed to clarify a very involved situation."

The views of Sentember 27, which the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the President expression of the President expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions, the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions of the president expression of the Imperial German Chancellor mentions of the Imperial German Chancellor menti

Situation in the Balkans.

 Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored. Serbia accorded free and seaccess to the sea, and the relations he several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of "In making the inquiry as to whom sallegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and ident merely wants to know with whom

ent Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently assured. be permanently opened as a free pas-sage to the ships and commerce of al-nations under international guarantees

For Independent Poland.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and erritorial integrity to great and small

quent utterances of the President there is also to be seen in the last paragraph of the note an implied refusal to have any dealings with the present rulers of Germany. While this is left to inference pending the reply of the German Government supporters of the President have no doubt that the President has every intention of standing by his utterances on this subject.

"They Are Without Honor."

The most eignificant of these utter-ances was that in his New York speech in which he said: "We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by ive seen them deal with other Gov-nts that were parties to this strug-

gie, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest:

"They have convinced us that they are without bonor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot come to terms with them. They have made that impossible."

Another utherance of the President on truction of every arbitrary Power any where that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently

REPLY IS CALLED DIPLOMACY CHART

nents that were parties to this strugg at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. The have convinced us that they are withou onor and do not intend justice, they ob cannot come to terms with them. The people must by this the word of the

same language of agreement."
"I feel very strongly that there should be no discussion with the German Government until they are ready and compelled to accept the terms we think it

"The President, arguing the suggestion by the Imperial German Government of any armistice, says the good faith of this proposal rests on the consent of the

to analyze all the possible interpretabut I cannot but feel a painful anxiety y be closed in whole or in part by as to what effect this note will have ernational action for the enforcement upon the Allies, upon our armies, upon international covenants.

"I stand with the President and will back him to the utmost in his emphatic declaration at Baltimore. There is, therefore, but one response possible for us: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

The American Government and its allies have expended too many lives and too much treasure to accept anything less."

Senator Thomas (Col.) said: "I think the President's requests are evidence of the very highest statesmanship in the circumstances. Experience has shown many times that German diplomacy to

questions of sovereignty the interof the populations concerned must
equal weight with the equitable
s of the Government whose title is
determined.

Will that end be reached by discussing with Prince Maximilian of Baden,
the Chancellor of the German Empire,
what he means and also the details of a
settlement under the President's fewer
teen points. all that is vital in the struggle? My views are well known. I believe in a dictated not a negotiated peace. I do not need to reiterate them. I cannot change them, for I believe they are absolutely right—as right as the two declarations of the President which I have quoted above."

> position to battle against our armies. would make no distinction in our at-titude toward an army capable of con-tinuing the war, based on the location of that army, whether it was on one side or on the other of the Rhine. The time to talk of a cessation of hostilities is when the German Imperial Government agrees to disband its armies. Furthermore we ought to make it absolutely clear to the German Government that we shall insist on reparation for all wrongs and all damages inflicted contrary to the well established usages of civilized warfare. The Fresident's message of January 8 does not cover that phase of the question. As the reply is not intended as the final word of the President I have nothing to say as to its adequacy or inadequacy."
>
> Senator Borah (Idaho), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, observed: is when the German Imperial Govern

"If the response should be that the Imperial German Government accepts and the terms laid down by the President in his address of January 8 and sub-

in the Senate, were: "The President does right in refusing to deal with Germany while her armies are on conquered territory. I like that part of the note especially which suggests that they should get out before talking of

Frankness Is Demanded. "In making the inquiry as to whom Prince Maximilian represents, the Preeindependence and territorial he is dealing and it is a very pertinent

Senator Penrose (Pa.) said: "Unti the territory occupied by Germany ha been entirely evacuated there can b no discussion of peace. Even when that is done there are many other im

portant preliminaries that must pre-cede actual peace negotiations."
Senator Simmons's (N. C.) views were expressed, thus: "I think that is about the only way he could deal with that matter. He is entirely right in saying we cannot deal with them at all until they evacuate the territory than saying we cannot deal with them at all until they evacuate the territory they have overrun, especially that belonging to the Allies. I think it is pertinent to ask if the fourteen principles laid down by the President are accepted, I think he also is right in demanding a definite statement as to whether Maximilian speaks for the German Government or the German people."

Senator Reed (Mo.) justified the President's course in interrogating the Prussian Chancellor. He remarked: "As I interpret the President's answer the language although politic and diplomatic really amounts to three demands.

"That the German Government must unequivocally accept all of the condi-

equivocally accept all of the condi-ne heretofore laid down by the Presdent, leaving nothing to discuss except heir mere practical application.

"That the President must be assured that the Imperial German Chancellor is speaking not only for the German au-thorities responsible for bringing on the war, but that he also represents and speaks for the people of Germany. That is to say, if I understand the President, he insists as he did in his address of eptember 27 that those who speak for termany in making treaties must repre-ent some other element than those who

runderstand the President to de-mand as a condition precedent to any armistics whatever that the Teutonic Powers must withdraw absolutely from every foot of territory that they now hold by conquest. I wish he might have added as a preliminary to any negotia-tions a demand for a complete military surrender of the Teutonic Powers, in-

surrender of the Teutonic Powers, in-cluding of course Turkey.

"I was unwilling for this war to be-gin. I am unwilling that it should end until full reparation is made aud those responsible for its great crimes and cruelties are brought to punishment. I fear this will not be accompilated unless Germany shall be compelled to lay down her arms. She will not lay down her arms until our men are upon her soil. The result desired will not be accom-pilated by diplomacy, but by armies in plished by diplomacy, but by armies in

lts request to accept the fourteen terms laid down by the President or merely to discuss them as a basis of peace I suppose has occurred to every one. It had occurred to me and an answer is necessary before fore we can pass judgmen

upon this proposal.
"If Germany agrees to accept all the terms laid down by the President and does not propose a mere parley con-cerning them, this country would be comsitted, at least so, far as the action and

Hopes for Fall of Thrones.

"I had hoped that somehow as a result this war the thrones of the Hapsburgs nd Hohenzollerns would be vacated an their history concluded and the pe Germany refused to treat with the accredited representatives of the French Empire and insisted upon the people choosing their own representatives to onduct the negotiations. In this Ger many established a precedent which it might be well to command to her ob-

servance.

Senator Fletcher (Fla.), one of the

President's standbys, said: "I had expected something along the line of the from invaded territory. Are they to withdraw their armies from Belgium and northern France, burning and robbing and destroying as they go, to positions behind the Rhine where they will have time and opportunity to refresh their armies and replenish their munitions? Alsace and Lorraine are not invaded territory. ons? Alsace and Lorraine are not inaded territory.

"I am unable to-night to undertake
o analyze all the possible interpretatons which may be put upon this enuntil she accepts our terms and lays

down her arms in complete surrender

Withdrawal Not Sufficient. Senator Shields (Tenn.) said : as to what effect this note will have upon the Allies, upon our armies, upon our sarmies, upon our soldiers who are fighting and dying and conquering in order to 'crush the thing' with which the President is opening a discussion.

"I stand with the President and will back him to the utmost in his emphatic less have expended too many lives and less have the first of the first

> the President's requests are evidence of the very highest statesmanship in the circumstances. Experience has shown many times that German diplomacy is certify of Germany frankly indicted and tricky and deceptive, and that German our minimum demands set out in a naked simplicity and severity. It is the part to consistent only with German implicitly and severity. It is the part to conclude that the time has proposed nothing beyond a de-sire to use the President's terms as a can know. basts for negotiation. Nothing in his speech indicates anything more

proposal of such an adversary until its ambiguities and indirections are removed. Hence his insistence that the Chancellor shall say plainly for whom he is speaking and whether he unconditionally accepts the President's terms of peace as the official representative of the German people and the German Em-

admit of any possible evasion. The President at the same time clearly inti-mates that there is to be no cessation of hostilities, whatever the answer, so long as the armies of the Central Powers are upon the soil of our allies. e upon the soil of our allies.
"The Chancellor therefore cannot, whatever his reply may be, thereafter complain that it was made under a mis-understanding. Whatever the answer

TURKEY IS EXPECTED

may be I hope the Kaiser will be

Loss of Beirut and Fall Cabinet Factors.

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London, Oct. 5.—In semi-official cirles the capitulation of Turkey is exsected at any moment. Following the the Germans are losing control of the Constantinopie Government. Despatches from Berne report great disordes in the Turkish capital as a result of these

The fall of Beirut, the strategic bas The fall of Beirut, the strategic base of all the Austro-Turkish operations in Syria, must hasten the application for peace, which Turkey already had shown that she ardently desired. She would willingly have joined Bulgaria but for strong German pressure to await the result of the German peace move before

result of the German peace move before taking any irrevocable step.

The fact that the German dread-faught Goeben is anchored in the Golden Horn and that most of the Ottoman vessels are manned by German officers, who also control the defenses of the Dardanelles, has had a strong influence in prevanting Turkey. fluence in preventing Turkey from tak-ing the action she desires.

NATION'S EDITORS APPROVE ANSWER

All Agree President Has Put Teuton Nations in Great

Diplomatic Dilemma. WILL EXPOSE TRICKERY

Leaves Berlin No Chance to Say We Refused to Accept Peace Offer.

Below will be found the editorial con nent made in this morning's issues of some of the chief papers of the country on President Wilson's reply to the Ger

Chicago Tribune-The President has met the adroit approach of the Ger-man Chancellor with masterly skill. Maximillan's request was ambiguous and we believe it was intended to be ambiguous. If it was sincere the Fresi-dent has now given him the oppor-tunity to prove his sincerity by making the German offer clear. If it was not sincere the President has Maximilian from turning to

"Berlin's Concession Is Nothing." Springfield Rounblican-If the impres mion was entertained by the German Government that President Wilson, bethe mistake will be dispelled by the ex-tremely pointed questions which Mr. Lansing puts. Both Germany and Aus-

tria accepted President Wilson's prin-ciples "as a basis for negotiation." As a concession that amounts to noth-ing at all. The Central Powers would estly to accept the terms laid down by for the the President he gives them a chance to perfal say so publicly in unmistakable lanwage.

answer to the German Chancellor is perhaps the mildest mannered documen that ever expressed an implacable de-termination. It consists practically of three simply phrased questions. must know just what you mean. Do you accept the terms laid down in my wish to make them the basis of negotia-Are you ready, as a guarantee of speak for the criminals who provoked

Probably no one else in the the manner adopted by the President. The general feeling, if the press and other comment on the matter is to be taken as an indication, was that the now that the thing has been done ever one, we believe, will recognize it as the logical, straightforward thing to do.

Puts Kaiser in Terrible Hole.

Boston Post-President Wilson's re Powers that he "take in hand the resof peace" and invite the belligis a refusal to do anything of the sor

The Kalser may squirm, but he is the last ditch," with the culminating penaities which that involves

Philadelphia Public Ledger-To denv disappointed at the President's first step perial German Chancellor would be to deny a phenomenon of nature. The ready for a more ressoned reply than the President returned so promptly and properly to the impertinent Austrian approaches. But it was not ready for it will be abashed and puzzled by—what it is most difficult to distinguish from the opening of "conversations" with the Kaiser's Chancellor.

Indianapolis Star - It goes without

Philadelphia Inquirer-If the nation expected that the President would return "The President as a matter of course as the answer to Germany's peace procannot, either for this country or the Allies, speak definitely and finally to the proposal of such an adversary until its parently the time to proclaim that ulti matum in the opinion of the President has not yet come. But if Germany sub-mits to the requirements of the President before he will advise our ailies to halt the armies in their smashing blows Germany will have virtually surrendered just the same. St. Louis Globe-Democrat—In this in-

errogative way the President places the Powers. They cannot pretend that their proposal has been flouted or that it has been denied consideration. The great question of peace which they so much desire is placed before them for their own solution. They must approve the President's interrogative or go on fight-

Chancellor therefore cannot his reply may be thereafter that it was made under a missiding. Whatever the answer I hope the Kaiser will be made the count."

St. Louis Republic—President Wilston and one of the few Socialist leaders in that country who have consistently stood against the Government in its war politional surrender, and there's no doubt that Berlin and the rest of the world will read it that way. Surrender without conditions Those are the terms of America and her allies.

The country who have consistently stood against the Government in its war politices. Dr. Liebknecht was arrested in Berlin and the rest of the world will read it that way. Surrender without conditions Those are the terms of America and her allies.

Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune-Germany can obtain peace by accepting the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of last January and subse-quent addresses and by withdrawing her forces from occupied territory. But it must be the people of Germany and not the Kaiser and his military advisers who accept the terms and make the necessary promises.

CITY PRESS COMMENT ON WILSON'S REPLY

Puts German Leaders in Trap, Says the "World."

The editorial comments of the New France of Major-Gen. Barnett, com-rork newspapers on the President's reply mandant of the United States Marine to Germany's bid for negotiated peace are as follows:

The World-In dealing with the German peace offensive President Wilson has employed the same tactics that Foch used in breaking the German military offensive—a counter offensive.

The President in this matter is sitting.

The President in this matter is sitting. as a judge, and as a judge he orders the four Swedes, are missing

Kaiser Promises Share in Alsace to God

BERNE, Oct. 8 .- The German Emperor, addressing the Ger-man soldiers at Rufach, Alsace, late in September said:

Neither the French nor the Americans will break through our front in Alsace-Lorraine. We shall defend with the last drop of our blood these prov-inces which belong to us and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as his stewards, and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the glory of

Our faithful allies are with us in this. The last drop of blood of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed before our enemies wrest from us land which belongs to Germany. Our enemies cannot and will

divine protection.

not succeed. We are under

nto a decision of the court.

That decision in substance is that the down by the President are merely "a basis for peace nesotiations." They must be accepted, and nothing left to negotiation but the practical details of

heir application. ostensible object of this German peace offensive was to convince the Ger-man people that their Government is wholeheartedly for peace, even on Presi-dent Wilson's own terms, and that the destruction." All this was undertaken for the defensive warfare which the Imthe issue back to Germany, and left the fully set for the United States and the

New York Times—Before the reques of the Chencellor can have formal conment accepts the terms laid down in his addresses and that the object of the dis-cussions proposed "would be only to agree upon practical details of their ap-Chancellor is meaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far dictated the war."

Before he will even bring the German request for an armistice before our allies. Germany must withdraw from all the lands she has invaded. This is not. which conveyed the request. Mr. Wilson ly points out two other conditions com-pliance with which must precede the giv ng of a formal answer and any discu aion of the conditions of peace. It is open to Germany to say that this is a de mand for surrender. That is what it amounts to, and the President speaks what is in the minds of the American people when he makes the surrender of

The Tribune-A great majority of quiry but a reply, and a reply in fou words—"We demand unconditional sur

We are not involved in a correspondence with our enemies on the subject, not of surrender, not of peace, but of "peace negotiations" on the basis of President

son's "inquiry" was intended by him not riddled and burned. A French Major to express the state of mind in this coun- I met in the lower chapel of the buildtry toward a faithless people who have ing said that for three days before the no word to piedge for anything and can Germans dropped back from their circle deny a phenomenon of nature. The country may be ill informed, but it is no more be trusted to keep an armistice firm, adamant against parley at this time with "the intolerable thing." It was to respect white flags and Red time with "the intolerable thing." It was for the Imperial German Government to capitalize its incincerity in terms of morale by saying to the German people "We have asked in vain for peace on President's Wilson's own conditions." New York Herald—Americans feel that there should be nothing that savor even remotely of diplomatic weakening quiry is likely to be so construed. Peace is a long way off, for there car

surrender by the enemy. We have jus begun to fight. KAISER TO PARDON KARL LIEBKNECHT Will Set Free Socialist Ar

rested as Rioter in 1916.

LONDON, Oct. 8 .- The German Govern ment, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, intends to grant pardons to a number of politicians imprisoned since the war began, including the Socialists Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Wilhelm Ditt-

A general amnesty, the despatch adds, probably will be granted to political of fenders.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who according

was held behind closed doors and re-sulted in the Socialist leader being sentenced to thirty months penal servitude and dismissal from the army.

Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann is an In-

dependent Socialist. His name was linked in October, 1917, with those of Deputies Hasse and Vogtherr, other Socialists, with the mutiny in the Ger-man fleet. Dittmann was arrested in Berlin February 1 when he attempted to address a crowd in a Berlin suburb He was sentenced to five years imprisonment for inciting to high treason and was given two months additions for resisting public authority.

Barnett and McCawley in France.

Norwegian Steamer Torpedoed

RHEIMS WRECKED TO LAST BUILDING

Ancient French City Completely Ruined, Wine Cellars Alone Escaping Damage.

25,000,000 QUARTS SAVED

Cathedral Smashed Beyond Repair-Germans' Final Salvo Was Mustard Gas Shells.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun and the Public Ledger.

Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved WITH THE AMERICAN ARMT IN FRANCE oct. 8.—American lafantry units operating with the French discovered upon their flank 250 German machine guns. They were on the crown of a hill and were operating severely against the advancing French. The Americans charged and show why its application should not be dismissed on the ground of fraud. The burden of proof is thus put wholly upon the Imperial Government, but it is easy to translate the President's note into the first of the sasy to translate the president's note in the first of the sasy to translate the president's note in the first of the sasy to translate the president's note in the first of the sasy to translate the president's note in the first of the first o kilometers. For this operation the Americans won the praise of Gen. Gou-

> Ammunition trucks which brought up shells worked forty-eight hours continu-ously, as did the American artillery and infantry. The immediate effect of the Franco-American drive, of which the foregoing events were inclidents, was the complete withdrawal of the Germans from the crushing ring of emplacements around Rheims. Yesterday I inspected dustry, also for the manufacture of tex-tiles, has been viciously shelled since the company of French and American offi-cers visited with sorrow the wreck left early Gothic architecture.

500 Statues Wrecked.

Everybody knows now of the sad fate of the 500 beautiful statues which once stood within the recessed portals. All entred around the cathedral. The edifice It is hard to realize that this wrecked

and ruined city was once the place for coronations of French kings, or that it was the nation's religious centre after had ceased to harass it. The modert Huns have done worse by Rhelms than their early progenitors. I don't believe there is a building in the ancient city that escaped the fire of the enemy shells The once prosperous city of more than 100,000 population is to-day a panorams of broken brick, stone and mortar. Its trickle back in small groups. Not There are, I am told, some 25,000,000

single shop, store or factory was open quarts of champagne stored away i the wine cellars, 7,000,000 having bee confiscated from German owners. stastic about the salvage of bottled sun-"All of it is not worth one de-

what no amount of they can repay Everywhere in the cit, there was evi-dence that the Germans had used incenwhat they couldn't reach with bullets and shells. South of the cathedral is the archiepiscopal palace, containing the apart ment used by the kings before their oronation and the hall in which the

of forts around the city they showed heir well balanced natures by drench Huns Are Hard Losers.

For some reason the Huns canno lose and play the game fairly, although in their diplomacy they expect to be shown all the courtesies usually acbe and play the game fairly, although their diplomacy they expect to be hown all the courtesies usually accorded civilized people. Strangely neugh the bronze statue of the Lord another depot on the Argonne front.

Pans, Oct. S.—James Birchley of except to go ahead and to keep as near the except to go ahead and to keep as nea

The House of Musicians is the most in-The House of Musicians is the most interesting of many old and quaint buildings in the city. The ancient Hotel de Ville (city hall) is badly ruined. We long admired the Forte de Mare, being a triple gateway. The triumphal arch was smashed, but probably can be restored. The abby of the Church of St. Hemi, most ancient of the eccleaiastical buildings in Rheims, is battered into an unsightly mass.

unsightly mass.

But why continue the sad story? I rode through the city under a screen of camouflage that scraped the top of cur automobile and looked out into the business and residential sections that had been robbed of all form and life. Theatres are torn to their foundation.
Cafes are wrecked. Big department stores are crushed. Rheims was once the throbbing heart of a plain bounded by vine clad hills, which yielded the community west wealth. Barbed wire by vine clad fills, which yielded the community great wealth. Barbed wire, stretched on a little network of en-tanglements, ran through the streets, zigzagging across the centre of the city, showing that the French intended. city, showing that the French intended, if the Germans broke their outer defenses and passed to the inner line, to fight every step of the way rather than let go of the historic town.

I visited one of the many champagne cellars. This consisted of long galleries. Here I found men who had stuck it out through the long period of bombardment.

LAST GERMAN SHOT

HITS THE CATHEDRAL Retreating Enemy

Spleen in Face of Defeat.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT RHEIMS, Oct, 8.—The last shells fell upon Rheims on Friday, after which the Germans reired over the bills to save the guns that red the parting shots, one of which hit

"The crash of it," said an eyewitness to this last blow of brutal force at the inanimate product of supreme art. "sounded like an explosion of impotent

edge of an old breach in one of the arches of the celling, another cloud of structure and German effort at the de-There is little more the Germans could ter ruin, as complete a symbol as even

the Germans would wish to leave behind

have waged it. Only the buildings in the outskirts remain erect, and not on of them was left untouched.

Toward the centre of the town nothing but the ragged remnants of walls remain standing, while around the cathe-dral and other churches even the walls have been seduced to heaps of debris.

The cathedral, which required more than 200 years in the building, has been reduced to ruin in four years of more or less constant bombardment. The walls are standing, but daylight shows through them in many places. Great holes in the

BRITISH TAKE ENTIRE PALESTINE RAILWAY

ceiling are growing larger as the un-

Two Towns Also Captured With Ammunition and Stores. LONDON, Oct. 8 .- Gen. Allenby's cavlry on Sunday occupied the towns of Zahleh and Rayak, respectively thirty-three and thirty miles northwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus, according

to an official statement issued to-day by the British War Office. The statement The Germans have done to Rheims Rayak is the point at which the enemy broad gauge railway from the north joins the Metro gauge system in Palestine. The latter system, therefore, is entirely in our hands. A considerable quantity of rolling stock, ammunition and engineers station and the airdrome had been burned by the retreating enemy prior to the evacuation.

In the coastal area the enemy has

evacuated Beirut and retired northtwenty miles south of Beirut) was occupied by us Monday without op-position, the inhabitants welcoming

Y. M. C. A. Ald Killed at Front.

standing in the centre : Se Palace Royale remains untouched, spared as a bold challenge to Kalser Wilhelm. TO FINE TRADITIONS

Fighters in France Proving Worthy Successors to U. S. Soldiers of Other Wars.

By PERRY ROBINSON. special Cable Despatch to Tun Sex from the

Congright, 1918; all rights rese-WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 8 .- On the great American charge Into the Hindenburg line on Septemble 29 It was not possible to write at the

time more than cursorlly. So magnificent was their achievement, however, that a

more detailed account of it will not be On their whole front of 6,000 yards the men from the United States broke through the defences of the Hindenburg line, including the canal, in a way tast would have done credit to more eaperienced soldiers. For the inexper-

enced American troops it really was an extraordinary exploit. The American troops, Southerners, Carelinians, Tennesseeans and New Yorkers alike, went straight for the Genformidable kind, and swept on to all of

their objectives. The impetuosity of their advance made possible the great advance of the Ninth British Corps. At was the Southerners who Bellicourt and Nauroy, while the York men, reckless in the face of an intense machine gun fire, swept toward Gouy and Mount St. Martin. That some of the latter went too far and too iss is already known, for it has been told how they were cut off by Germans who hid in the tunnel and in underground burrows until they had passed.

ably if those Americans had been whole hearted fighters they could have curbed their impatience long enough to get at a kill the hidden Germans. They might thus have had fewer car-

ualties, but the episode would have been hind them and they have spoken to me Colonel, who holds the Victoria Crosand who is something of a judge of the qualities of soldiers, made a memorandum of the Americans' charge. their bravery. The American dead, he

says, lay to a man with their faces toward the enemy. "Not in a single caze," he writes, "way a man shot while moving back-ward. The success of the Southerners on the right was perfect, and without the gallant fighting of the New York troops on the left it would have been impossible for the Southerners to have made their advance. Officers and mended all that was humanly possible for brave men to do and the gallantry of these brave men will stand out for all

Especially has there grown up a brote-erhood between the Americans and the Australians. This may be said to have been born on that Fourth of July whea an American platoon went into battle fighting as a unit with the Australians. Before going into action the American General told his men they were going into action alongside some of the great-est fighters in the world, and that they must prove themselves sethy of toeir

company. They did. The Australians watched their comrades critically, and when the first was over they spoke with admiration and with frank astonishment of the earnestness and flerceness of the loans in the advance as exceeding thing they had ever witnessed. On occasion a number of the Amer were disappointed when the their troops were reduced and they were left out. These managed to borrow tunies from some of the Australians, and thus disguised sneaked into the fight.

strength than their roll call warranted

From that day the cordial understand-

ing between the two forces has been complete.

There hardly could be a greater contrast between the methods of fighting than between the lounging nonchalanof the Australians and the peppery sty of the Americans, who have no though

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